NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. COENEL OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Forncents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WESELY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-

\$1 xQ each. An extra copy will be sent to every club often Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. There rates make the WERELY HERELD the cheapest publication in the country.

Postage five cents per copy for three months. TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in

The Campounta Epirion, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postare ADVERTEDNESTS, to a limited number, will be inserted

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stereotyp eng and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at the

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposits New York

DODWORTH'S HALL, 506 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HARRA WILL PROFESSOR HIS MIRACLES, -THE HEAD IN THE AIR

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In them Educated Extractive Express, bistorical Datacase and Bundesques—Falling Copies on Loyel Harmers.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street.—Browdere's Ministrates.—Schooling treatments. Ballads. Burlesquas. &c.—Great Expecta

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In there Some, Danges, Eccepturity, With A Y-Ici L'O Pales Parkets—Anthony Show. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSS, 2M RAWARY. -- CROALESS. NIGHT OF TUCKER, BALLEY DIVERTISE IC. -- LETTLE TON TUCKER.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS, as Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway-is a Vaniery of Light and Lactuages Entertailments, Corp. of Baller, 40, The Goldman Axa.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. -FOURTH MONDAY MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. The Forty Thisyes.

HOOLEY SOPERA ROUSE, Broothyn - Ethiopian Min-erentsy, Ballads, Burlesquel and Pantonicas.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANA FONY, 513 Broadway.

LEGITARS WITH THE OAT-HYDROGEN MICHOSCOPE twice
Gaile HEAD AND SIGHT ARK OF PAGEST. Open from 3
A.M. till 19. M.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING-GRAND SACRED CONCRET AT

New York, Sunday, December 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that the silver badge re used by the regular reporters of the New Your Henaub have been recalled, and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the attaches of this

THE NEWS.

By the Atlantic cable we have an interesting news re

port dated yesterday evening, December 22. Maximilian's abdication and attempted retrest from Mexico have been reported in Paris, where it is said that letters tending to compromise Napoleon with the United States were known to be in his luggage, but that he "haughtily refused" to give them up.

Ireland is reported tranquil and the Fenian agitation

The naval difficulty between Encland and Spain relative to the colzure of the Tornado, is still canvasced in

A conspiracy seeking the "lives of the ruling powers" in Spain is said to have been discovered in Madrid.

By special ma'l telegram from Athens we have a very

Interesting report of the sanguinary condict which took place between the Christians and Turks at and in the convent of Arcadian. The Christians barricaded eve the cells of the convent, but the Turks having carried the place it was determined to fire the megazine in order to prevent the desecration of the house. A monk ap pixed the match, and thousands were killed by the ex-

Consols closed at \$9% for money in London yester United States five-twenties were at 7214 The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and steady, with middling uplands at fourteen and a half pence.

THE CITY Five additional distilleries were seized in this city yes terday, and the revenue officials find on investigation

that the reputed proprietors are merely the agents of wealthy capitalists. Nost of the distriction in this city and vicinity have ceased operations in consequence of the great vigilance recently displayed by Gollector Shook and Inspector Rortog.

Last evening the sixty-first annual fastival of the New Last evening the Sixty-first smiller tourism of the Assertation England Society was held at Irvin; Hall. Characteristic Loasts were proposed, and speeches were delivered by Henry Ward Beecher, Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, George William Curtis, James T. Brady and others. Ex-Governor Morgan presided.

In consequence of the refusal of Thomas Stevens. President of the Croion Aquedici Board, to surrauder the offices of that department to John J. Bradley, the newty appointed President of the Board, an order to show cause why the offices should not be susyendered, and why peremptory mandamus should not issue to compel's delivery of the same, was granted on Friday by Mr. Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. The

order is made returnable on the 28th inst.

A writ of alternate mandamus was issued by Mr. Justice Ingraham, at Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordering Deputy Street Commissioner Tweed to shee cause why pay rolls should not be made out for laborers employed in the Mount Morris Park improvements, and why peremptory mandamus should not take compelling him to furnish such rolls. The writ is returnable on the

An order was granted by Mr Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, resterday, for the save of James C. Byrne, an employe of the Internal Revenue Days ament of this city, on affidavit of Miss Jennie C Pullman charging him with breach of promise of marriage and

seduction, laying damages at ten thousand dollars. The defendant whose in Ludius street had.

Yesterday a respectable tooking young man was brought up before United States Commissioner Bel's on a charge of passing two counterfest twenty dellar bills to Mary Louiss States in cashing checks for her. One of the witnesses to a field that the accused had collected thousands of dellars for him, and was always strictly correct in his transactions. After the examination of three witnesses the case was adjourned till next Thurs-

The case of Folger and Tibbs was continued yesterday at the Tomba before Judga Rogan. Several witnesses were examined, and the case will be resumed on Thurs day, the 3d of January.

in the case of Sophia W. Quimby vs. James D. Quiraby, which was an action for divorce, Judge Cardoze, of the Court of Common Picas, has confirmed the report of referee annulling the marriage in favor of the wife.

A jury to the Supreme Court, Circuit, in Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, rendered a verdict of \$5,000 against

the Brooklyn and New York Forry Company in favor of Catharine N. Crosby, for injuries received by her

during a collision between the ferryboat Nebraska and the United States gunbast Muscoolah. The Grand Jury made a presentment yesterday in the General Sessions relative to unsafe buildings. They exmined the Academy of Music, which is now being re uilt, and report that the roof should be made stronger, a order to be safe. The attention of the authorities he nistes of public buildings. The Recorder sentenced ery, to the State Prison for twenty years.

The wills of the following deceased persons were admi ted to probate during the past week :- Elizabeth Bradley, Samuel Nichell, Patrick Costello, Elizabeth Provos George Schoening, John Townsend, Mary Hoppe within Kellogs, Chas. H. Sanford, Mary Wobber. Let-ters of administration on the estates of the following deceased persons were also granted:—Catharine Horau, William Tobin, James F. Tamms, August Hoyne, Patrick Donovan, Ann Welch, John Erickson, Susan Green, Mary Schilling, Henry Bussman, Peter H. Federson, Angel Boxsins, John K. Karns, Patrick Hannigau, John Erick. son, Eliza Giadd, Johanus S. Merback, Elizabeth A. Moran, Maria Bartholi, Francis A. Cannon, Sarah Forgay, Joseph Grinsell, Maria Montgomory, Isaac W. Small, Gilbert C. Barrett, Honry Hunt, Elizabeth Kerwin, Poter Jansen, William Dolan, John Gibbons, John Blake, Or-

The new steam (screw) sloop-of-war Mosholu was suc cessfully launched yesterday morning from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is one thousand four hundred and forty-eight tous burden, new measurement, and will mount thirteen guns, probably nine or ten inch calibre.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday but closed

ûrm. Gold closed at 133% a %.
Almost everything in the line of merchandise and produce was dull, nominal and lower yesterday, owing largely to the recession in the gold premium. Cotton was loss active and lower. Coffee was quiet. Sugar was dull and heavy. On 'Change flour was duil and 10c, a 15c. lower. Wheat was inactive and nominally lower. Corn opened lc. off, but closed quite firm. Oats were rates. Beef was steady, while lard was dull and lower. Freights were also dull and heavy. A Petrolcum tending

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the steamship North America from Rio Janeiro we are in receipt of our correspondence and dies from that port up to November 25. No new opera-tions had taken place at the seat of war in Paravay. Three more iron clads had joined the Brazilian fleet, General flores has postponed the elections in Uraguay. It is confidently reported that the Argentine Republic had refused the mediation of Bolivia and Chile. The Emperor of Brazil had freed one hundred and fifteen

slaves at Santa Cruz belonging to the government. The National Exhibition is still going on. Our Valparaiso (Chile) correspondence is dated Novem-ber 17. There was considerable activity among the Peruvian and Chitean floets preparatory, it is reported, to a cruise in search of Spanish commerce. Several ves-els were delly expected from the United States with

further supplies of ordnance.

Our Panama letter is dated December 13. Mosquera against him. Private advices received at Panama from the Parena state that a treaty of alliance had been entered into between Paraguay and Bolivia, by which the latter joins in the war against Brazil. The bishops of Carthagens and Santa Martha having refused to take the oath imposed on the clergy by Mosquers, had been expelled and had arrived at Aspinwall on their way to

27. The loss of the United States frigate Lancaster off

Our tiles from the Bahamas are dated at Nassau, N. P. on the 15th of December. The home government had forwarded from London an official expression of the Queen's sympathy with the inhabitants soffering from the effects of the recent burricane. The British gunboat

Nimble was being docked for repair.

At St Taomas, W. I., on the 13th of D ecember, the condition of the public health, as affected by cholera and the symploms of cholera, was improving. The commercial report says:—Extra Ohio flour, \$10 a \$11; commercial report says:—Extra Ohio flour, \$10 a \$11; corn meal, \$6 a \$6.50; pilot and navy bread, \$5 a \$5.50—a tot of 1,600 barrela. Mess pork held at \$28 a \$28. Mess beef—large stock and offered at \$10 a \$14, as to quality. Hams, in supply, offered at \$40 a \$16. Kerosene oil—last sales 500, tins. Keutucky tobacco—supply, held at 16c. a 20c. Fish—no demand. Two cargoes pitch pine from Jacksonville sold bore—former contract. Latter on prevate terms. per contract, latter on private terms, supposed to be about \$30.

By way of Havana we have advices from Jamaica dated at Kingston on the 15th of November, but they have been fully anticipated by news previously to hand

and published.
Our files from Sydney, New South Wales, are to the Ist and from Weiliuston, New Zealand, to the 8th of No-vember. Seven large business houses in Sydney had fatted, among them an American firm. . The crops of the colony were prosperous, and promised to be much larger than was anticipated a month ago. Dan Setchell, the comedian, had been lost at sea while on his way to Sydney. The Governor of New Zealand prorogued the Colobeen defeated in an encounter with the English.
Our Japan dates are to the 27th of October. The dis-

tress in Jaido on account of the scarcity of rice con

Our San Francisco correspondence contains full partic-ulars of the shipwrack on the 24th ult. of the British bark Coya on the Pacific coast, a report of which we had by telegraph a day or two after its occurrence. Twentysix persons pershed by the disaster, only three of all or board being saved.

The trief of the Fenlans at Sweetsburg was continued yesterday. James Smith's case was concluded, and the jury disagreeing were discharged, and he was re-manded to jail. Terence McDonald was found guilty of levying war against the Queen's government, and sen-tended to be hung on the 15th of February.

The military commission which assembled in Rich-mond, Va., yesterday, for the trial of Dr. Watson, a cuti-

zon, was dissolved by order of General Schedeld, on in-structions from the President, and the prisoner unconditionally released. General Sherman, it is intimated, has received instruc

ions from Washington to proceed no further in the Mexican business, The Congressional Investigating Committee were in session at New Orleans yesterday. The proceedings are

kent secret The Congressional excursion party to New Orlean

arrived at Lynchburg, Va., on Friday evening. The took place, and left yesterday for Bristol, Tenn.
The American schooner Mary Bertrand, from Tampico for Brazo: Santiago, was wrecked near Ragdad recently. She had \$24,000 in specie on board, which was seized by parties on shore, pretending to act under Mexican

A store in Philadelphia was entored by burglars on Fr day night, the fire-proof safe dug into, and \$94,000

in securities and coupon bonds carried away. COLONEL ROBERTS' CHRISTMAS OFFERING .- Of the many singular personages who have forced thems was into notoriety here of late years President Roberts is, it must be admitted, one of the most remarkable. He beats Colorado Jewett and Count Johannes all hollow. One would suppose that after his many remarkable fizzles in connection with the Fenian Brotherhood he would be content to subside into modest obscurity for a while. But not a bit of it; he is irrepressible. He is like the Jack in the box, that you may knock ever so hard on the head, but cannot keep down. Having brought the Fenian organization into ridicule by his anties, he now takes to insulting the unfortunate dupes whom he has got into trouble in Canada. His letter to Colonel Lynch was a piece of cold-blooded buffconery. His proposal to get up a subscription for a Christmas dinner for the men whom he has left to languish so long to prison, without a chilling of ald or even a friendly word to cheer them, is cruelly farcies). It would be difficult to define Colone Roberts' principles of action. Of this, however, there can be no question—that he believes in public subscriptions, good dinners and oheap advertising.

The Late Decision of the Supreme Court and How It is Beginning to Work.

The Cabinet, as we learn from Washington, have had under consideration the late decision of the Supreme Court on the subject of military trials of civilians in the loyal States during the war, and the conclusion reached is that this decision must be respected everywhere throughout the country as settling the law upon the subject. It will be remembered that this issue came before the Supreme Court on an appeal in the case of Milligan, Bowles and Hersey, civilians of Indiana, who were tried in that State during the war, by a military commission, as treasonable conspirators, and that the decision upon this appeal upsets said military trial and all similar military proceedings against civilians in States where the civil courts were or are open. The decision, it thus appears, has been accepted by the President, as applying now to the lately insurgent States where the local civil courts are open. Hence his order of yesterday for the suspension of the military trial in a murder case ordered by General Schofield at Richmond, Virginia.

The material facts in this case may here be briefly recited. The carriage containing the family of Dr. James L. Watson, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, some two or three weeks ago was run against in an outrageous manner and broken to pieces, in a dangerous pass in a certain road in said county, by the carriage of another party, driven by a negro man named Toby Echols. The family in the broken carriage escaped uninjured. Dr. Watson was absent at the time, but returning home the next day he proceeded to hunt up the offending negro, and finding him at work in a field undertook to chastise him. The negro wrested the instrument employed from the hands of the Doctor, and then took to his heels. Dr. Watson started in pursuit, calling upon the fugitive to stop or he would be shot. The negro still continuing to run, his pursuer fired at him with a pistol and sent a ball through his body, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. The homicide next proceeded to deliver him self up to the local civil authorities, and, being brought by them to trial before a jury, he was acquitted of any crime. These facts (and they are given as presented by the Virginia news papers) being brought before General Scho field, at Richmond, commanding the military department of the Potomac and for Virginia, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, he issued an order, "under authority of the act of Congress of July 16, 1866," for a military commission in the city of Richmond on the 19th of December (Wednesday last) "for the trial of Dr. James L. Watson and such other prisoners as may properly be brough

This is the trial which the President ordered yesterday to be suspended, and doubtless in deference to the late decision of the Supreme Court. But where do we now stand? A law of Congress, aiming in certain things to supersede the President's policy of Southern restoration, is set aside by this decision. We have abundant evidence that this murder case of Dr. Watson and the issue before the local authorities is not an isolated case in the Southern States; for, if we may believe half that we hear, they amount to hundreds and thousands of similar cases; and there is really in many places no safety and no remedy for the poor negroes, except in the United States military tribunals, such is the disorganization of South ern society and the temper of the vicious elements of the white population against the emancipated blacks. What, then, are we to expect from this order to General Schofield which must be accepted as the law by every other military commander in the South ! Wha can we expect but an increase of these Southwholesome restraints of the United States army being withdrawn? And yet the Presi dent has the authority of the Supreme Court in his justification, from which, as the Court

stands, there is no appeal. It is not in the nature of things that three suddenly released from a state of absolute and hereditary bondage, and placed on a footing of civil equality among three or four millions of Southern whites, can escape the consequences of those ideas and distinctions of caste and color resulting from the institution of slavery. While the negro was the cause of the late war, his emancipation as the great result of the war cannot be otherwise toan offensive to the whites and dangerous to the blacks under any provocation. The local courts of the South are not exceptions to this conflict between the two races. The interposition of Congress, as a third party, is essential to the adaptation of the two races to the new order of things, and the results of the war have invested Congress with the fullest authority of reconstruction. But what can Congress do with the Supreme Court still holding on to the teachings of the Dred Scott decision and blocking the way?

Congress still has the remedy in its hands, in the power to reconstruct the Supreme Court itself. In the repeal of the laws creating and relating to the present Supreme Court it may be abolished, and a new court may be established in its place, with new judges, from the Chief Justice down, and fewer or more in number, as Congress may prescribe. The present court was first changed from a purely judicial tribunal to a place of partisan rewards by General Jackson in his appointment of a useful partisan, Roger B. Tancy, as Chief Jus. tice. The Dred Scott decision was his legacy as a judge, according to which a negro in the United States, under the constitution, "has no rights which white man is bound to respect." Every appointment in this court since that example was set, including Judge Campbell, who secoded with Alabama and went off into the rebellion, has been more for partisan services than legal abilities. Mr. Lincoln bimself only repeated the blunder of Jackson in bis appointment of his useful Secretary of the reasury as Chief Justice. Thus the Supreme Court, as a hospital for invalid party politicians, stands to-day mainly a group of old Bourbons, away behind the sweeping revolution which has turned their old ruling oligarchy and their old dogmas out of doors.

Here is an inviting field for Congressional econstruction; for, while of the nine judges of this court, there are five who still believe in the Union and the constitution as they were under Buchanan, what security have we against some future decision reaffirming the Dred Scott decision and the decree of the Chicago Convention-that the war for the Union was a failure! Five against four. One man in this quart is inverted with the power of turning the

· Caution of a

we not here a relie of the past demanding a thorough reconstruction?

Russia and the Christians in the East. It is stated in the news from Europe that the Emperor of Russia has proposed to the great Powers to hold a conference for taking into consideration the position of the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte. While there does not appear to be any positive official authority for this statement, there was a general rumor both in England and on the Continent to that effect. Besides, we are inclined to think the Czar may have taken such a step, because it is just what the world has been expeeting he would do.

The late heroic struggle of the Christian

population of Candia for independence, and their final subjugation, amid scenes of great bloodshed, by the overwhelming power of their infidel masters, aroused the sympathy of universal Christendom. The people of every Obristian State in Europe and America, and Christians all over the world, were in heart with the brave Cretans; but from selfish political considerations some of the Christian governments secretly invored the Turks and openly discouraged the Cretans. Those nations which make a great parade of their philan thropy and Christianity, which send mission-aries to all parts of the world to convert the heathen, which have shown a superabundance of sympathy for the negro and other inferior races of mankind, and which proclaim the right of distinct nationalities to a separate and an independent existence—those very nations have interposed, indirectly at least, to fasten upen an old and noble Christian race the de spotic rule of an infidel Power. Not only the Cretans but all the Christian people of the Ottoman empire are kept under a galling yoke from the plea of political necessity. The fairest portions of Europe, in and bordering the Mediterranean, the beautiful and classic isles and land of Greece and Macedonia- a people to whom the world is chiefly indebted for the highest civilization—these are kept by the Christian governments of Western Europe under the cruel and benighted rule of the effete Mahometan empire of Turkey from pretended political necessity. British interests in India and French ambition and supposed interests in the Mediterranean, and the effort to adjust the so-called balance of power, have maintained this anomalous state of things. But it cannot last forever. Soon the Christian civilization of Europe must advance and overwhelm the fatalistic and standstill Mahometan power. Russia attempted to accelerate such a movement and in part succeeded; but she has been held in check by the other Powers. It was this, as is well known, that caused the war in the Crimea. But times have changed since that war, and it is doubtful whether any such combination as that which defeated Russia can be formed again. The Czar waits an opportunity to push the Turks out of Europe or at least to emancipate the Christian populations from their dominion. It is in this point of view, therefore, that we can understand the present rumored movement of Russia for a conference of the great Powers in behalf of the Christians of the East. What may be the result we cannot say just now; but the eyes of the whole Christian world will be steadily fixed on the movement and on the events that must soon be developed in that part of Europe.

CRIMINAL LAWS IN THE SOUTH AND THE UNITED STATES MILITARY AUTHORITIES .- The difficulty sought to be made about General Sickles' order prohibiting corporeal punishment in his district, and the complaints against a conflict between the civil and military authorities are based upon a very shallow pretext. The fact of the matter is that the criminal laws of the late slave States, and particularly of the two Carolinas.

States, and particularly of the two Carolinas.

are the relies of that old barbaric British colonial civilization which existed in the South since the times of Charles the Second and south of Europe may become a s volcanic in a south of Europe may be seen at the south of th ames the Second, and which were found congenial and applicable to the slave condition of society which outlived the colonial system. These laws were preserved and put in force up to this day in the slave States; but they ought to be abrogated now that slavery is no more. They prescribed as the punishment for certain crimes public whippings and exposure in the pillory and the stocks. They were not executed on the negro alone, but upon whites and blacks alike. The white man was as liable to punishment at the whipping post as the negro, whether bond or free. While there is no doubt that the authorities of North and South Carolina are only carrying out the laws which exist on the statute books in inflicting those barbarous punishments, we have a right to expect that these laws will be supersoded by those more in accordance with the new and improved order of things in the South.

In the process of reconstruction of the late Stevens' bill for restoring North Carolina, by forming a new government from the beginning, there is little doubt that all these relics of slavery and barbarism will die out. Milder forms of punishment, according to the modern system, will be introduced, and we shall not have much longer to complain of fellow beings of any complexion being tortured at the whipping post or in the stocks. This matter will settle itself in the natural way. The cause of the evil being forever removed when slavery went down under the pressure of s more enlightened civilization, the evil itself will decline rapidly enough.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COMPTROLLER BREN NAN .- Gov. Fenton has dismissed the charges aguinst Comptroller Brennan, for the reason, as he states, that while the proofs submitted disclose irregularities on the part of the Comptroller in the discharge of his official duties, they fail to present a case which requires interference by the Executive. It was very evident when the investigation commenced that this technical acquittal of the Comptroller would follow. The principal witness for the prosecution, the author of the charges, proved to be of the non mi recordo school, and the ounsel on the part of the State explained that certain claims which the said witness had held against the city had been paid by the Comptroller since the charges had been made.

The people are fortunately protected against any future "irregularities" on Comptroller Brennan's part, by the change made in that department at the recent charter election, and the result of the investigation becomes a matter of comparative indifference. The real charges against Comptroller Brennan, however, are

government back again to Buchanan. Have | that he has been a party to the abuse and rockless management of other departments in the city government. The investigation into the official conduct of the Street Commissioner was prevented by the sharp practice of a resignation; but it is probable that had that been suffered to proceed, a different result would have been reached. The Comptroller is, or ought to be, the watchdog of the city treasury, and if his duties were faithfully discharged no corrupt job could be consummated and no money not properly carned could be drawn from the public funds. It is gross dereliction of duty in this respect that the people of New

York charge upon the Comptroller. As we have said, a change in the administration of the department has been secured by the result of the recent charter election, and after the 1st of January there will be a thorough reform in the management of the city finances. We have reason to believe that the new Comptroller will do his best to protect the taxpayers against corrupt jobs and political sincourists, and that the Legislature will receive his aid in any efforts that hay be made to secure a thorough reform le, the city govern-

MARSHAL BAZATUR ON THE RIGHT TACK .-There is a report by way of Brazes that Marshal Bazaino has gone off on a search after Juarez, for the purpose of handing over the Mexican government to him. In view of the fact that Juarez has so emphatically repudiated the claims of France, this report "needs confirmation." Yet it would be the wisest thing that Marshal Bazaine could do, provided be could make such a compromise with Juarez as would secure a settlement between the two governments on a fair basis. If such is the French Marshal's object, we wish him better success in his search after the head of the republic than has attended the efforts of Sherman and Campbell. The latter is reported to have arrived at Galveston, on his way to New Orleans, to consult with Sherman, who is already in that city. Up to the present time the mission of these agents of the government has resulted only in eliciting two important pieces of information. We learn from General Sherman that the French in Mexico are a polite and civil spoken people, and that the imperialists are very much opposed to Juarez and his republic; and we are now informed, on the authority of Minister Campbell, that "affairs on the border are in a very unsettled state." Whether these items of information are expensive or cheap at the cost of the last Mexican expedition is a question for the government at Washington to decide.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY IN ROME. - We are informed through our Atlantic cable telegrams from Italy that the National Committee of Rome had issued a proclamation advising the people to await calmly the hour of certain triumph. We have not the proclamation and cannot tell exactly what this waiting for certain triumph means. Does it mean the abolishment of the emporal power of the Papacy and consolidation of all Italy under the monarchy of Victor Emanuel, or the estab lishment of a Roman republic? Whatever is meant, it shows that the old revolutionary party in Rome is alive and active. That party may be satisfied with the mild, liberal and progressive monarchy under the present King, or he may be able to control, as he has already controlled, the revolutionary elements of Italy. That remains to be seen. But we think there is a spark of republican fire in this re ported action of the National Committee. When we see the toxf of the proclamation we shall be able to come to a more satisfactory conclusion. Not only Victor Emanuel, but nearly all the monarchs of Europe, are endeavoring to keep pace with the progressive spirit of the age. Still there is an underswell of popular sen timent from one end political and moral sense as It is in physical nature.

Compounding Felonies. The law makes the compounding of a felony a punishable offence; and yet we hear every day of instances in which, where large amounts of money have been stolen, a compromise has been effected, with the consent of the police. The effect of this is very bad. It holds out additional inducements to crime. The larger the theft of course the greator the chances of escape. Until those who are robbed are made to feel that they owe a duty to society as well as to themselves in the manner of dealing with the thief, we fear that the evil will continue to increase. If the law compelling prosecution be not stringent enough it ought to be made so. The severest punishment should be inflicted on those who in any way compound offences of this character. We are sorry to say that the general government sets a very bad example in this respect. By compromising the penalties for frauds committed upon the revenue they furnish an argument in justification of the application of the principle to other offences. This is all bad and should be put an end to. Nothing contributes more to confound people's notions of right and wrong and to produce general demoralization.

NEWS FROM NEW DRIFANS.

The Committee on the New Orleans Riots in Seasion. New Onlbans, Dec. 22, 1886.

The Congressional Investigating Committee was in casion at the St. Louis Hotel at eight & M. to-day. The proceedings were kept entirely from the public, all persons connected being sworn to secreey regarding the nature of the evidence. Judges Warmouth, Howell and Dunn and Mr. Leaumont will be examined to-day. The committee will sit day and night to complete the evi-dence as soon as possible, in order to submit a report im-mediately after the reassembling of Congress.

Movements of General Sherman

New Ontana, Dec. 22, 1866.
Lieutenant General Sherman and General Sheridan paid a short visit to the Congressional Investigating Committee this morning, and in the afternoon they visited the Metairie race course, accompanied by a large number of military officers, all the guests of the Metairie Club, and were handsomely received and entertained.

The future movements of General Shorman are uncertain, but the belief is that he will not proceed further, just at present, in the Mexican business, but return t Washington or the West. Reports are indeed curred that he has already, in brief, been requested by telegraph

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN BOSTON

Bosros, Dec. 22, 1866.

Prominent politicians here are shy of the Western Presidential state, even with General Howard as Vice President on the Coffar ticket. The press of this city will ventilate the matter as soon as the Congressmen arrive home for their holiday racess to give the qua. The prevailing opinion is that Saustor Pessanden should be the coming man, as the Middle, Western and Southern States have gad their turn about of the oslice.

THE FASHIONS.

DUR SPECIAL PARIS FASHIONS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Goddess on the Boulevards-A New Decree-Styles for December-Materials and Patterns-Dressot, Petticonts, Basques, Palette and Hats-A Discussion on Trimology-Opera Clouks and Furs.

Pans, Dec. 7, 1862.

There are very few ladies the white satting for their

There are very few ladies who, white sitting for their portraits, look exactly like themselves on ordinary occasions, not at all as they do, for instance, when as occasions, not at all as they do, for instance, when as all absorbing dara perplexes their ingenuity. Not that they are a shade less tovely while employed in homely pursuits, though they will not believe it, but it is because a studied posture, fixed smile and composed curve of every line are antagonistic to woman's nature, which is essentially versatile. This simple fact struck Fashion while walking down the Boulovards a few days ago. She hoticed, and she is a keen observer, that all the ladies she met wore the same official portrait sitting appearance. She tripped home rather faster than usual that day, and those who knew her remarked that an unwented all of determination had settled on her brow. If Fashion were a Londoner, which before her birth she determined she never would be, it would seem correct to say that on she never would be, it would seem correct to say that on reaching her dwelling she rapped double knocks till her door was opened; but she is a Parislan and lives in the Rue des Bons Enfants, not far from the Place des Marher own attendant, Foliobonne, started to her feet with strong hopes that her admirer, Goodis had brought her a ticket for the Vie Parisionne. Foliohoune is passion

Sie was much disappointed when her lady called for writing materials, ere she had fairly crossed the threshold of her tasteful residence. When they were placed before her, Folichonne knew by the reckless energy with which Fashion pushed back her mousquetaire outle that a new decree was furthcoming, and took up her station behind her mistrees chair, where she indiscreetly people over the fair writer's shoulder and road what

Fashions for December, 1886. - Having considered that orinoline lends a sameness to both the faultiess and the determed in figure, I, Pashion, do hereby decree that it determed in figure, I, Pashion, do hereby decree that it shall drop, and moreover proclaim the adoption of every siyle which abolishes uniformity. A line as a landmark must henceforth be drawn between matrons and young maidens, for which purpose all shall come out in four-result. These shall be short by day, and diversified, not only according to caption of fancy, but with some regard to the age and natural proportions of the secarc. The following are some of the contumes I entorce.—

Black or brown undertals true and with pinn, is, or

following are some of the container I enforce —
Black or brown materials true ned with gimp, let or
routenux of astin over colored patticoats, with a broad,
platted flounce at the base. 'elveteens, of which my
taverizes are violet, over violet unferesk ris.

The steeves of the jackets being warmly quilted and of
the same material as the underskirts, the arm holes are
to be trianned round with collectifia. Other fourrean
co-tumes are to be made of gray poplin, out round in
battlemont square bordered with solvet over ed cash-mary politicoats trummed round the bottom with
fringed mawil border. Others of appropriate a ranker of
Bismarck shades linder black volved costs, which mean
a tonic and casaque out in one, d la princess. These are

Bismarck shades Jinder blank volves costs, which means a tonic and casaque cets to one, d la princers. These are trimmed with gimp, jot of fur. The showes are wide and show the colored tight sleeve underfasth, matching the under petiticost.

Dress paleiots are to be made of black velvel, frigmed with table or marten. They are lined with fur, and are either tight or losse at the waist. Others are made of white or crimson cloth, trimmed with large jit made rooms, or of toffed, curied and frizzed wooden skin. A vinite and mauve curied cloth of the latter description will, I hope, be adopted by the gentlest of my daughters.

will, I hope, be adopted by the daughters, Bonnets are still to have flat crowns, the most elegans grimmed with feathers and jet. A rich bonnet can be made of the gold pheasant plumage, with amber bead drops round the border; another of black or bine volvet trimmed with white swansdown. These I shall call the continued with white swansdown.

Long robes a queue will be adopted for visiting and wearing wear. Early will be made of foulard, checkered over with bourhous or clusters of drouping leaves. Broade is being manufactured, so as to combine eleganes and lightness with rich designs and material. My upstart daughters, who call broade "curial stuff," will sigh before long for the treasures which will soon be tertheoming; but more of Lyons in my pagt mandate. Here Fellohome induged in a fit of felloned coughing, for Fashion, who never can write a line without inking her ingers, threw her quill down with childlish petalance in viowing black stains between her first and second inger.

on viowing black stains between her first and second ingor.

When you have done coughing, Folichonne," said Fashiod, somewhat sharply, "you may send for Argusine, she can finish this degree under my dictation, for I have had enough writing to may."

Now, Argusine, as your readers have have forgotten, happens to be myself, and I was sitting with my feet on the fender, enjoying the last number of Dimas' Moughstaire, when Occades walked into my sauggery and finished me over an order to attend on our sovereign mistress without an instant's delay.

If all dichort ministers feet as I then did when kings are in such a tremshous hurry to get people to do their business for them, I very much feet the said officials wish their miristies were under the hottes! lattings known of in geography; but, of course, such without a unfamiliation and unsatural. I never give way to thom, and had no sooner exchanged my fur silp-

way to thom, and had no sooner exchanged my fur sile-pers for top boots than I drove round to the Russian Bons Enfants.

"Arguane," said Fashion, when I stood in her pres-ence and doffed my foather toque, "sit down and write what I am going to dictate under the heading of trim-mings."

higher over day, so weat room will be left for the uning you call bodies? Rational people use rational language, so proceed."

I felt disheartened, but obeyed, and wrote, "The frost widths of robes being flat, I decree that new ornaments must be adopted and seven down all robes, aron style. These trimmings will be made of gimp, jet and silk cord, my favorite designs being leaves, with points ending the tassels, bain, Ac. These are for robes de ville, and must uncessarily be very mustly; the other new trimmings fee evening wear are bead leaves for berthas, palerises, equalistics and considers. This lage is to be made of imitation amber, coral, pearl and crystal, it will vary in price from fifteen to thirty france.

'Then opera closks are to be rightly trimmed with red chemils fringe, with gold thread beading and a sprinking of black chemile beads sawn on galoon shall be used for bolero vests, figures, and such files.

'For bolero vests, figures and such files.

'For bonds are to be put on everything, even on sating evening roses. I thing that is all I can device with a view to destroy uniformity. Have you anything to suggest, Folishoans?"

'Nothing, but that argueine should describe some played at the Vandeville."

'Nothing, but that argueine should describe some played at the Vandeville."

'Nothing that the frequency is described of the incarre, child."

"But Mile. Farguel is drassed with arch taste in Maison Nouve," sighod the commutie attendant.

'Have you anything to propose, argueine?"

'You may speak."

'You are the mother of a vary large family, "I began,

"You are the mother of a vary large family," I began, and fashion slightly winced, "and some of your children from beyond the Atlantic," I continued, "are exposed to imposition of every kind as soon as they place a foot in your capital. They are coming over here in shoals for the Exposition, and as soon as they get here begin purchasing, when they are invariably fisecoid by shopkeepers who make double charges because they are foreigners, and sell them second hand goods in the bargan. A bonnet that is worth sixty frame is charged a hundred with impurity. The evil is great, metanic, and cries for redress."

"Then redress it," said Fashion, who like all potesting "Then redress it," said Fashion, who like all potes.

"Then redress it," said Fashion, who like all potentiates never of herself propises reform, but expects others to do it if wanted. "Why don't you prevent the wil," she asked. "It is your business, I have placed you over the Hanain, the biggest voice ever heard. Tell my amer can daughters what they have to do, where they are to buylary articles they require, who are thieves and who are not. Let your head work, argusting. Tell all the readers of that powerful organ to consult with you before they loomen a suring of their pursue or touch the present of the powerful organ to consult with you before they loomen a suring of their pursue or touch it instantly Such abuse chail no longer be tolerated, for I will stand up for every child of mine, being myself a cosmopolitan by both and education."

ion."

But Madame, I heatlated, do you think letters dated
'Argusine, Paris," at a likely to reach me from New I suppose you live in a house, child, said Fashion,

sharply.

I do, Madame, but my house is a kind of retreat and
it will soon be buried under avalanches of letters if i I do, Madama, but my house is a kind of recession it will soon be buried under avalanches of letters if I divulge its whereabouts.

"Watt a bit," said Pashion, putting her finger to her fair brow, "take up your pen again," she added after a pause, and add this to the above. "I, Arguine, de hereby promise advice and assistance in all matters of itasts and dress to fashiou's subjects, at present the vicinas of p lifering and imposition at the hands of ruthless Parisian dresunakers, milliners, &c. I volunteer to answer their questions, aid them and steer thom clear of all their difficulties, and they may correspond with

me."

After this coup d'état. Fashion rose from her seas, foliohonne jumped for joy, and I remained with my head buried in my two hands thinking of the new charge I have received at Fashion's command.

May your lady readers therefore profit by my office and call blogsings down on my office to prove useful to them.

All correspondents are requested to enclose stamps for return as Fashion's cash boxes are ever somewhat low, return as Fashion's cash boxes are ever somewhat law, and, as you know, she never lets me write gratia. In fact she does not besieve in philanthropy.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN MISSOURI.

Appetachment of recruits for the Seventh United States are to fellow. Page are to fellow.